

Our friend of the Cleveland Herald stands responsible for the following critical essay on a great work of art:

OUR OPINION OF THE GREEK SLAVE.—The Greek Slave said to us to-day in confidence, that Mr. Powers was a great knave and a good lawyer, for he had chizzled her beautifully, and yet not violated the statu quo.

She had no dread of anything save stone bruises, and delights in a game of marbles.

She says Powers "asked for bread and they gave him a stone," which he translated into the "original Greek," and sold for bread to the modern "Greeks."

She informs us that if "I" were dressed in flesh-colored tights, though he is spoken of as the "model artist."

She says she will be a prize to the man who marries her, for he will have at least a "pocket full of rocks."

Though meant to be such, she declares she will not be an "imposing stone," nor like a modern monument, slabsided. She tells us that who carried her up the Meleodion stairs declared that she was a load stone.

Though her features are modest, you see at once that she is a hard head, but you cannot think her a "brick."

Not a "rolling stone," she gathers no moss, and with little liking to a shift, makes a turn readily.

In short, considered as marble, she is a real "whiteally"—as woman, an angel, though perhaps with a boulder expression, and as a work of art, though different from anything we ever saw in Blackstone, she is a model statu quo.

TREATMENT OF A SUITOR.—From the moment that a young man assumes the attitude of allowed suitor to a young lady, he should be enriched with the kind protection and considerate respect which belongs to a relative. The necessary inquiry into his character and position should be made with the utmost delicacy, by those alone who have the warrant of parental authority. In their manners to him, the family of the lady should show that they considered him made sacred by the preference of their beloved one, and should anticipate by their courtesy, the confiding cordiality he is expected and trusted to deserve. His own value should be fully and generously allowed, and a deference to his wishes and opinions should be shown, such as will chime with the probable state of things in a year after his marriage. Whatever be the sort of man a daughter is likely to marry, he would be tenfold more bound to be a good husband and a kind relative, by such treatment, than by the suspicious coldness and cautious disparagement we have described.

Speed of British Railroads.—On the London and Liverpool road, 201 miles, the actual speed excluding stoppages, is 37½ miles per hour. There are five stoppages, the running time five hours, 45 minutes, and the average speed including stoppages, is 35 miles per hour.

On the London and Exeter road, 163½ miles, the actual speed in motion, is 51½ miles per hour; average speed, including stoppages, 43 miles per hour.

The actual speed in motion on the London and Southampton road, 80 miles, is 45½ miles per hour. On the London and Dover road, 88 miles, 48½ miles per hour, and on the London and Brighton road, 50½ miles, 40 miles per hour.

THE WIFE.—It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income, who has a handy and industrious wife. Some men live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars, than others do on double the amount. The man does his part well; but the wife is good for nothing. She will even upbraid her husband for not living in as good style as her neighbor—while the fault is entirely her own. His neighbor has a neat, capable and industrious wife, and that makes the difference. His wife, on the other hand, is a whirlpool into which a great many silver cups might be thrown, and the appearance of the water would remain unchanged. No Nicholas the diver is there to restore the wasted treasure. It is only an insult for such a woman to talk to her husband about her love and her devotion.

The Indian War in Texas.—We have accounts of depredations and movements of Indians in Texas. The Wesleyan Banner, of the 28th ult., says:

The express rider from Austin brings intelligence that a council of the Indian tribes has recently been held, and that the prairie tribes have formed an alliance to make a general war upon our settlements. The Kioways on the frontier on Santa Fe, we are informed, are among our most bitter enemies. The Camanches have also joined the hostile league. Gen. Brooke has sent expresses to all the military stations, warning the commanders to be prepared for the emergency.

The trading houses on the Lano and Braso were broken up about the 15th ult., and the traders have removed within the settlements.

Ross the Express man, who paid \$650 for the first ticket to Jenny Lind's Concert in Providence, must be an odd genius. The Troy Budget says his oddities are well known to every body within fifty miles of Providence. Anything he does will be sure to be done in a different way from what any other person would do. For instance, in his household matters, he carpets the ceiling and whitewashes the floor. The doors of his house instead of swinging upon hinges, open by dropping into the cellar. The roof of his dwelling is also inverted, the gutter being in the centre and the water carried off at the end. In his dress he is equally bizarre. His boots are several inches longer than his feet, running to a point, and curling up like a pig's tail; his coat is buttoned behind, although he is not positive on this point, believe that in dressing, he puts his pantaloons on over his head. He drives a smart little pony, attached to a low wheeled buggy, of which the larger wheels are in front. He is eccentric in every thing that he does, and has got the rocks.

Boston, Oct. 29, P. M.—The fugitive slave excitement continues to prevail here, and the committee of vigilance has been increased to 1,000. This afternoon two white men reported to be slave catchers by the names of Knight and Smith, were arrested by the Sheriff, on a charge of conspiring to kidnap negroes.

Scientific Facts.

Professor Johnston, in the course of lectures delivered by him before the N. York State Agricultural Society, stated the following things, worth remembering:

1. In this climate the temperature rises to 100° Fahrenheit five feet below the surface, and to 140° half an inch below it—facts, which he says he learned himself with surprise. He uses them to illustrate the economy of nature in promoting vegetation.

2. The sun-beam is composed of three distinct and separate rays, one of heat, one of light, and one called the chemical ray. These three agencies exist in different proportions in the sun-beam in the spring, summer, and autumn. The blue or chemical ray is greater in the spring; the light greater in the summer. The chemical ray is less in autumn and then the heating ray predominates. The proportions of these rays vary in different seasons of the year in order that the growing plant may arrive at maturity. It has also been ascertained that the proportions of these agents vary in different climates.

3. It has been ascertained that the flower of a plant absorbs more heat than the other parts, and the dark more than the light; and hence it is inferred that the color of a flower is what determines the quantity of heat it requires, and the amount which nature supplies.

4. Drainage is as necessary in dry and sandy, as in wet soils. "If soil is merely burnt up by drought, and you suppose the roots to descend only to the depth of about three inches, it is obvious that the heat of the summer dries up the land to the roots. But if by drainage you open up the soil three feet deep, so that the rain, instead of flowing off the surface, descends through the soil thus made previous to it, the roots will grow deeper, and while the upper surface is dry, the drought does not reach the roots, which are thus enabled to live longer than they otherwise would."

5. Tobacco is a crop which contains much mineral matter. Suppose an acre to yield 800 lbs. these 800 lbs. will contain about 180 lbs. of mineral matter, which is carried off by the crop, and in this way the land will soon be exhausted. In four years, 600 lbs. of mineral matter would be carried off from an acre of tobacco land. It is the duty of the farmer to supply the mineral matter, thus specially exhausted, if he wishes to sustain the soil.

6. There are certain parts of every portion of every animal removed every day; and a quantity of new material put in its place. Hence the animal should have a constant supply, in order that this daily waste may be made up. An animal requires, to sustain its body in good condition, or to supply what is called the sustaining food, about one sixtieth part of its own weight daily. If you wish to increase its size, or enable it to work, you must give it more. If you feed for milk, twice the quantity.

7. It will be found that the soil and the plant contain nearly the same substances, the only one not in the plant being Alumina. The mechanical function of alumina in the soil is to anchor the plant. Its tenacity is its available property. Some plants grow in mere sand, but the great majority of them require a certain degree of tenacity in the soil, which is obtained by mixing silica with clay. This alumina does not enter into the plant, but only gives to the soil the tenacity necessary to retain the plant.

House Building in Paris.

This branch of industry is under the supervision of a special bureau at the prefecture. Before a proprietor can build, he must hand in a detailed plan of the structure, setting forth not only the relative position of the apartments but the thickness of the walls, the nature of the material to be used, the number of stories, the slope of the roof, and in short, all the particulars about it.

When the plan is approved, he is permitted to commence. As the work progresses, it is frequently visited by officers attached to the bureau, who see that the plan is strictly adhered to, that the proprietor does not encroach on the street or his neighbor, and that the materials are good. The two great objects of the police requirements seem to be to secure the putting up of houses solidly built, and not liable to take fire. For instance, every foundation wall must be of stone, and at least sixty centimetres—one foot and eleven inches—thick. The thickness is preserved in all the outer walls, but, in some partition ones, may be diminished for stories above the second. Frame houses are unknown.

A common material for walls is cement, mixed with stones and pebbles; the cement, if well made becomes as hard as rock, and is very durable. But to make assurance doubly sure, a solid frame work of seasoned timber, the joints well secured by iron bands, is first put up, and the cement is built upon this skeleton. One result of these judicious precautions, is that the Paris houses are remarkable for their solidity. One hears of no workmen crushed by the falling in of a nine inch wall; one sees no houses with sides bulging out, like those of an overinflated balloon, or cracked from top to bottom, and the halves ready to fall in opposite directions.

Great pains are also taken to guard against fire. The joints near the fire-places must be well sheeted with iron, and the houses roofed with some fire-proof material, such as metal, earthenware tiles, or a composition of asphaltum. Shingle roofs, which on a hot summer's day, light up at a spark, as easily as so many sulphur matches, are not in use among the Paris architects, who prefer a humdrum state of safety to the romantic uncertainty of the shingle system. Their precautions are so well taken, that fires are very rare in Paris; and as to conflagrations, the oldest inhabitant does not remember such a thing.

The streets are never filled with crowds shouting "fire!" at the top of their lungs; zealous firemen rushing like madmen to scene of action, to the great danger of quiet, elderly gentlemen; with furniture tumbling out of the windows of burning houses; or with families weeping over the loss of their property. The French seem to be quite satisfied with the working of their system, in spite of occasional annoyances caused by the pother of the police. They did not think of modifying it, even in the days of the revolution; when reformers were in search of subjects. The most ultra multiplier of the natural rights of man, never thought of putting into his enumeration the right of building, in the midst of a populous city, a house with a roof so inflammable as tinder; and with walls so thin, that to demolish them, one would ask no heavier booting than a pair of jack boots.

Blue Laws of Virginia.

Virginia is famous for many things, but in nothing more than her laws, if the following be a specimen. A Washington correspondent of the Columbus Standard, deserves credit for bringing it to the light of the day, while he comes from "Homing's Statutes at Large." He prefixes it thus:

At a Grand Assembly held at James' Cittie, in the year 1661, were passed many acts 'to the glory of Almighty God, and the publique good of this his majestie's colony of Virginia,' among which is

ACT V.

Women causing scandalous suits, to be ducked.

WHEREAS, Oftentimes many babbling women often slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits and cast in great damages:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife, as aforesaid, after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco so adjudged against her husband, if he refuse to pay the tobacco.

Fire in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.

Sewanee House, principal hotel at Nashville, was destroyed by fire last night. The building and furniture were covered by insurance. Sewanee, might have been saved had not all the hose been cut in different places by some miscreants, which rendered them, for some time useless.



IN QUART BOTTLES. For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stomach Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blisters, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

IN this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficiency. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of scrofula, Liver Diseases, Salt Rheum, General Eruptions of the Vital Powers, and all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, purgative and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain, but the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No palliative, no anodyne, no topical application will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed, in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular swellings &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified by some powerful agent. Such an agent is SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, which gently stimulates while it disintegrates and expels from the stomach and all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. Its great merit is that it meets and neutralizes the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising. Each new case in which it is used, is a triumph for the medicine, and a triumph to its excellence; and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its effects, to convince incredulity itself of its real value.

Lieut. Miller of the Army has kindly sent us the following letter from California:—
MONTREY, Jan. 18, 1850.
MEMOR. A. B. & D. SANDS—Gentlemen—I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate being to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been. I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

FROM THE STATE OF MAINE. The attention of the reader is called to the following certificate of a remarkable cure effected by using only five bottles of Sands' sarsaparilla.

SIDNEY, (Maine), April 15, 1850.
MEMOR. A. B. & D. SANDS—Gentlemen—This is to certify that the subscriber of Sidney, County of Kennebec, State of Maine, has been afflicted more or less ever since my birth, with scrofula, which continued to increase until last February. In January, my legs were so swollen I could not get on my foot or stock all the time. In this situation I was about to give up in despair, when I was advised to try Sands' sarsaparilla. I had not much faith in it, but I sent to your agents in Augusta, Me., and procured one bottle, which did me so much good, I sent and got another, and continued until I had taken five bottles. I am now perfectly well. If any person who may read this letter is afflicted with any disease of scrofula, I would most sincerely recommend and advise them to make use of Sands' sarsaparilla. If any person wishes further information about my case, by calling upon me I can convince them of the healing power of this medicine.
(Signed,) STEPHEN C. HAYWOOD.
Augusta, April 16, 1850.

P. S.—We are personally acquainted with Mr. Haywood, and believe his statement above to be true. (Signed,) L. L. LINGHAM & FITCHES.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists and chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.
For sale by Shackelford & Crickton, Portsmouth, Oct. 29, 1850—25.

Medical College of Ohio.

Session of 1850-'51.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will open on the first MONDAY in November next, and close on the last of February, under the following arrangements:

John T. Shotwell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
John Locke, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pathology.
L. M. Lawson, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
T. O. Edwards, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.
R. D. Munsey, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
London C. Rives, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
John Bell, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
John Davis, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The following branches will be included in the course.—Anatomy, Chemistry, Pharmacology, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence, Medical Botany, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Children, Practical Medicine, Physical Diagnosis.

The Dissection Rooms will be opened for classes on the 1st of October.
Clinical Lectures, on Medicine and Surgery, will be delivered at the Commercial Hospital three times a week.

OCTOBER LECTURES. A course of Lectures will be delivered by the Faculty, (free of charge,) commencing on the 1st of October, and embracing the following subjects:

Anatomy and Physiology of the Senses; Diseases of the Eye; Medical and Elementary Botany; Functional and Organic Diseases of the Uterus; Medical Jurisprudence; Physical Diagnosis.

Fees.—For a full course of Lectures, \$84; Matriculation and Library Ticket, \$5; Dissection Ticket, \$8; Graduation Fee, \$20; Hospital Ticket, \$5.
Board, (including the expenses of room, fuel and lights,) can be obtained at from 2 to \$3 per week.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
South side Sixth st., between Walnut & Vine, Cincinnati, July 15, '50—15

Drugs and Medicines.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy articles, Glass-ware and Window Glass, and every thing belonging to the Drug Business.

can always be found Fresh and Genuine in a LARGE STOCK.

SHACKLEFORD & CRICKTON'S
Wholesale and Retail
DRUG STORE,

Sign of the Golden Mortar
No. 56, Commercial Row, Front Street,
And at as low prices as any others in the West.

Particular and personal attention paid to the putting up of Family Medicines, Physicians' bills, Merchants orders, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors. Selected for Medicinal use, always on hand and in any quantity.

The highest market price paid for Ginseng, Beechwood, Flaxseed and Rags.
Portsmouth, Dec. 4, 1849—35ft.

Furniture Ware-Room.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Furniture Ware-room,
ON THE EAST SIDE OF MARKET STREET ONE DOOR ABOVE DAVIS & SMITH'S

where will be found a large and well assorted stock of

Chairs and Cabinet Work, of every variety of modern style suited to this market, which will be sold as low as can be found in any Establishment in this place. He would call the attention of the public to the fact that, he is manufacturing all kinds of

CHAIRS, which he will sell as low as the Cincinnati Chairs, kept in this place.

of all sizes, constantly on hand. All of which will be warranted good.

W. E. WILLIAMS.
Portsmouth, September 25, 1849—25wt.

TEA TEA TEA

The finest flavored Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, in half Chests, Caddies and Canisters, may be found constantly on hand and for sale lower than ever, in quantities to suit, by

S. R. ROSS.
Sept. 4, '49.

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department. The regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be opened and ready to receive students by the 1st of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:
Z. FREEMAN, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HUCKLE, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D. Professor of Physiology, Pathology, Mineralogy and Geology.
J. KING, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.
MILTON A. DEAN, A. M. M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
J. A. WILSON, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

CLINIQUE LECTURES:
Medicine—Prof H. J. HUCKLE.
Surgical—Prof R. S. NEWTON.

Z. FREEMAN, M. D. Anatomical Demonstrator. The fees for a full course of Lectures amount to \$105. Each Professor's Ticket \$15. Matriculation, \$5.—Demonstrator's Fee, \$10. Graduation, \$20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
Law Department.
Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq., Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.
Terms—\$50 per session. All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to
E. W. M. KING, Esq.,
Memphis, Tenn., March, 1850.

The Faculty, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and professional acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country.—The Medical Faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that any other city has more.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practicing among the masses of the west and south should certainly educate themselves at a school whose Faculty are practically acquainted with these diseases. That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a unit in action, which assure well for its future success, and that the popular interest organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,
President of the Memphis Institute.
April 1, 1850—33ft.

BARBER'S HOTEL.

ON SECOND STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND COURT, One square from the Steamboat Landing, Portsmouth, O.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will continue in the above named, well known

House of Entertainment heretofore kept by her late husband, Thomas Coney, where she will be happy to wait upon all who may favor her with their patronage.

The house was not long since enlarged and furnished in a style to make every guest comfortable. The table will at all times be well supplied with the best that the markets afford; and the bedding will be clean and neat.

A commodious Stable, Carriage house and Wagon yard adjoins the house, in charge of a careful Hostler, where single horses or teams will be well attended and supplied with an abundance of the best Hay and Grain. In short, the subscriber intends that her house shall be comfortable home for her guests. The charges as heretofore will be reasonable.

The Coaches for the North and East pass the house daily, morning and evening.

ANN CONEY.
Portsmouth, October 23, 1849—29yl.

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this place and surrounding country, that they have opened in McDowell's block, corner of Front and Market streets, a large and general assortment of **BOOKS and STATIONERY**, consisting of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical and School Books.

In connection with this establishment, they have an extensive **BINDERY**, where all kinds of **BLANK BOOKS** of a superior quality will be made to order, of any pattern, and on the shortest notice.

Fully determined to supply every thing that the wants of the community may require, they hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. STEPHENSON & Co.
Booksellers, &c., Portsmouth, O.

Furs! Furs!!

THE undersigned will pay the highest Cash price for FURS of every description.

D. WOLFE RD.
December 10, 1849—1f.

POWDER.

Kentucky Rifle Powder Made at Sufield, Connecticut, and put up in whole, half or quarter Kegs, for sale at lowest rates. Also, Blasting and Cannon Powder, always on hand. Orders filled in ten minutes time by calling on

Agent Hazard Company.
Portsmouth, Nov. 14, 1848—31

CHOICE TEAS.

The subscriber begs to leave to all the attention of his friends to his assortment of TEAS, now receiving from Philadelphia, which will be sold at lowest rates. Purchasers can be supplied with packages, half chests, quarter chests and caddies, 12, 16, and 40 lbs. each, fresh packed and warranted good. Just received and for sale by

S. R. ROSS.
Sept. 16, '50.

WATER TIERCES—5 Empty Casks

suitable for Water Tierces, for sale by
S. R. ROSS.
Sept. 30, 1850.

NEW FIRM.

BERTRAM & PREDIGAR. HAVING entered into co-partnership in the BOOT and SHOE business, at the establishment near the corner of 2d and Market streets, next door to Pettis' grocery store, are prepared to sell of their own manufacture for JASH, anything in their line as cheap as can be purchased west of the mountains. All orders promptly attended to. Work done with neatness and dispatch, and warranted.

Give us a call, and encourage your own Mechanics.
Portsmouth, January 28, 1850—43yl

JACOB BURELL & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers,
Corner of Chillicothe and Fifth-sts.,
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts and Plows, of as good workmanship, and at as low prices, as the same article can be bought for any place in the west. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock of carriages May 13, 1850—1y

B. L. JEFFERSON.

Front st., 4 doors above Market, Portsmouth. IS now receiving from the east, a full and varied assortment of

Dry Goods, adapted to the wants of the season, which his friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Among the various articles on hand he would only enumerate: Prints, Gingham, Albion, Borages, Toli de laine, Dress Silks, Bonnets, Parasols, Linen and Cotton Laces, Kid Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hose, Cassimeres, Muslins of all kinds, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Hearth Rugs. These and every other article on hand will be sold at the very lowest rates, of which all may be assured who will favor him with a call.

april 29, '50—4

LANGE & KEHREB.

MERCHANT TAILORS. No. 61, Front street, next to Kinney's Hardware store, Portsmouth, Ohio.

HAVE just received and keep constantly on hand a full stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing, which they will sell as low as any house in town.

They are prepared to cut and make gentlemen's garments, at the shortest notice, and in the latest fashion.
Portsmouth, March 22, 1850—4yl.

Bayard Taylor's New Work.

ELDORADO, or Adventure in the Path of Empire; comprising a voyage to California via Panama, life in San Francisco, pictures of the gold region, &c., by Bayard Taylor, one of the editors of the New York Tribune. Received this morning by express, and for sale by

J. STEPHENSON & CO.
June 3, 1850.

Annals for 1851.

A fine assortment of annals for 1851 in plain and fancy binding, Albums, Davies Memorandums, Gold Pens, &c.; just received and for sale by

J. STEPHENSON & CO.
Oct. 12th, '50.

Elementary Spellers. 100 Doz. Elementary Spellers, New York edition; just received and for sale by dozen or single copy by

J. STEPHENSON & CO.
Oct. 13, 1850.

THE INQUIRER.

Is published every Tuesday morning CLEVELAND & PRACE,

Proprietors.

TERMS:—Single copy, \$150, per annum in advance or within four months; \$2,00 after four months and within the year; and \$2,50 after the expiration of the year. Ten copies or more to one direction will be furnished at \$1,00 per copy in advance. No paper discontinued except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISING. One square (300 m's) insertion 50 do do do 3 do 1,00 Each subsequent insertion 25 One square 6 months 5,